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The collected articles include the materials from the International scientific conference concerning the urgent problems of architecture. The materials are the results of planned as well as initiative research in the field of architecture theory and history, town and territorial planning, landscape architecture, problems of training architecture.

The collection is intended for architects, post-graduate students and other specialists, working in the field of architecture as well as in adjacent fields.

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 - 4,55 X 4,35 , - 1,8 2,5 .

(213,36) (71,12).

15-16 ., (194,82)
 (64,96)

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		9,14	10
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		3,5	3,85
		2,5	2,77

- (6,69),

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1. Jel, . Osaka / . Jel. 17 Słownik geograficzny królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich / pod red. B. Chlebowskiego, W. Walewskiego. - T. VII. - Warszawa: Druk «WIEKU». 1886. - 960p.

2. . 136, on. 1, . 41071. 1895 .

3. -

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- 30%; - 100%;

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- 20 %; - 100 %.

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1. Jel, . Osaka / . Jel. 17 Słownik geograficzny królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich / pod red. B. Chlebowskiego, W. Walewskiego. - T. VII. - Warszawa: Druk «WIEKU». 1886. - 960p.

2. . 136, on. 1, . 41071. 1895 .

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4. . « », 1864. - 315 .

5. . 1879. - 168 .

5. . 299, on. 2, . 15583.

. 15 1912 - 20 1914 .

6. 1901 .

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, 1901. - 208 .

Akulich J., Cherkasova ., Lapickaya .,
Romaniy ., Sergachev S., Sokolova .

HISTORICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY OF THE MOTHER OF GOD IN V. OSOKA, PUCHOVICH DISTRICT.

The revelation and analysis of information about the historical past of wooden church in village Osaka, Puchovichi district, Minsk region, promoted the foundation and elaboration of measures for restoration of that folk-architecture-monument of the 19th century that was common for the hieratic architecture of the Central region of Belarus. Based on contrastive analysis of the field observation, detection of the technical state of the building, archival documents and literature examination results made it possible to develop considerable the method of observation of similar monuments that is usually used to prepare for restoration. In particular, compositional analysis of church planning concept determined not only the basics of proportion that had been used in this building, but contributed to one of the concrete methods of Belarusian folk-architecture traditional concepts preservation. The research was made by the students and professors of Public and Domestic Architecture department of The Belarusian National Technical University in cooperation with Minsk Eparchial Administration.

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1. - . 1999
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3. 1985
4. :
/http://prometa.ru/projects/
prospect/4/4/print
5. / http: //www.
archipelag.ru /agenda/"povestka/"2000-2003/pr4
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Architectural Design, 1984 7-8
10. 2000
11. Alexander Ch. The Oregon Experiment - Oxford
University Press; 1988
12. Greg Bryan The Oregon Experiment After
Twenty Years t Rain Magazine, Vol. XIV, Number 1,
Spring 1991
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//www. rainmagazine. com/architecture/oregonexperiment.
html

Bialova O. V.

PROBLEM OF PRESERVATION OF THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT AND PRINCIPLES OF CREATION OF THE PLACE

*This article is an attempt to formulate principles of
architectural and environmental designing, which pro-
mote preservation and development of uniqueness and a
variety of the cultural environment.*

725.4.03(476)

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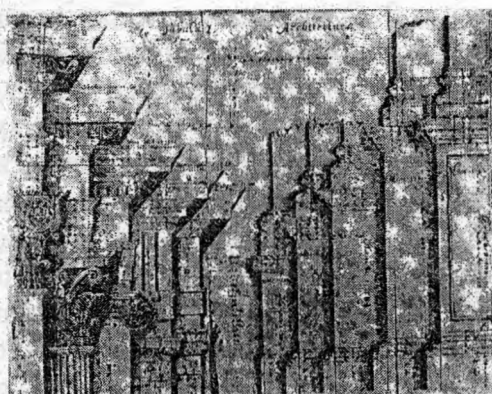
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2. «
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", 1977. -319 .
3. XVIII - XIX . / . . .
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XIX cm. / A.I. [1 .]; -
. . . . : , , 2007. - . 1. - .
67-169.
4. . . . /
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XVIII — XIX cm. / A.I.
[! ! .]; A.I. . . . :
 , 2007. - . 2. - . 170-451.
5. . . .
XIX - XX .: :
18.00.01./ ,
1999.- 196 .
6. . . . /
: , 1864.- 94 .
7. XVIII - XIX .
: 12.00.01./ ,
 , 2000. - 24 .
8. 1588 .- .: , 2002. - 207 .
9. . I. - , 1857 .- 132 .
10. / //
 . - 1993. — 2. - . 10-15.
11. . . . / //
 . - 1916. - 8. - . 78-79.
12. XIX- XX :
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...» [6, 86].



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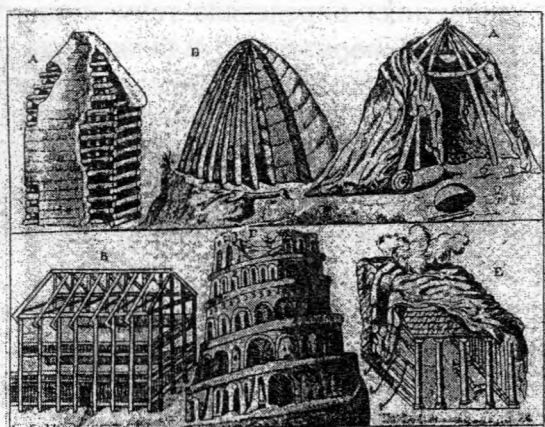
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» (1789 .)

» [1, .84].
1815 .

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...» [8, .108].

20-30- . XIX

1800

4. -
5. Malkiewicz . *Teoria architektury* w nowo ytnym pismennictwie polskim. // *Zeszyty* Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiello skiego // *Prace z Historii Sztuki*. 13 - Krakow 1976- 135 s.
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1. . . . III - XIX . - . : 1985. - 256 .
2. . . . XIX
3. . - . : , 1986.- 344 .
- The development of conception of "Beauty" in the Byelorussian architectural treatises, written in Russian and Polish in the XVIII - beginning of the XIX centuries, is shown in this paper.*

Kozhar N. V., Niss E. .

THE PROBLEM OF "BEAUTY" IN THE BYEOLORUSSIAN ARCHITECTURAL THOUGHT OF THE XVIII-BEGINNING OF THE XIX CENTURIES

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(Heimbucher) «
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St. Gall, IX

(xenodochia),

(locutorium, almonry)
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1. Heimbucher . Die Orden und Kongregationen der Katholischen Kirche, 2 Bde. - Paderborn: Schöningh, 933- 934.

2. , 1993. - 425 .

3. .
.: - « », 1913. - 334 .

4. .
1902.-200 .

5.
- ; , 1992. - 192 .
6. /
- 1376 , 1999. -
7. :
- 2 ./ — ; -
- : , 1991. 1. — 2.
8. : -
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- , 1992. - 93 .
9. / .
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- ; - . , 1913. -
- 292 .
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- . - , 1999. - 464 .
11. / .
- - 4- : .
- , 1986. - 1600 .
12. : / .
- — , 1994. —
- 559 .

Kolosovskaja A.N.

PRECONDITIONS THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST MONASTERIES OF MONASTIC ORDERS

In article preconditions to the organization of monasteries of Christian Church at various historical stages are designated. Evolution of monastic formations is tracked depending on representations of spiritual service of founders of monasteries and the Christian symbolical and religious concept dominating over their occurrence.

At sources of occurrence of a new monastery have representations distinct from others about spiritual service their founders formulated in rules of a monastic life. The organization of monasteries occurred according to a rule of a monastic life - the charter, that has affected the certain uniformity of monasteries within the framework of one order later.

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 1895 .
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 . / . . - : . ., 2007.
 -656 .

**Kurnosov ., Osenenko V.,
 Sergachev S., Taranov J.**

METHODS OF CHURCH RESTORATION IN VILLAGE OSOKA, PUCHOVICHI DISTRICT

*Preservation and restoration work in The Church of
 the Nativity of the Mother of God in v. Osoka, Puchovi-*

72.01

chi district dating to second half of the 19th century de-
 manded the development of special method of restora-
 tion. This church isn't mentioned in special contempo-
 rary' literature. Despite the long historical past the build-
 ing didn't have any "historical and cultural value"
 status and wasn't included in lists of national monu-
 ments. As though the building had been deserted from
 the J930es its extremely unsatisfactory technical state at
 the beginning of restoration in March 2008 demanded
 the emergency measures. The restoration measures were
 created by the cooperation of students and professors of
 Public and Domestic Architecture department of The
 Belarusian National Technical University in cooperation
 with Minsk Eparchial Administration and parishioners.

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. 141-145

5. Eugenia Agranovich-Ponomareva, Anna Litvinova. The "real space cyberspace" paradigm in architectural creative work. 5th IC on CIAD /23-25 April 1998/ Technical University of Bialystok, Poland. 1998.S. 141

6. Eugenia Ponomarjova, Anna Litvinova, Regina Kozakova. Multimedia and special architectural disciplines./ Multimedia and architectural disciplines. The 13th European Conference on ECAADE./Palermo, Italy. 19-18 Nowember. 1995. S. 169

72.036 (476)

C.A.

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/2, . 60/.

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2. 70-90- . XX cm. / . . . -
: , 2004. — 143 .
3. .\ . . . ? / . . . //
- 1991.
4. , . « »:
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- 2004. - 6. - . 36-39.
5. , .
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- 2007. - 5.- . 30-34.

Sergacliiev S.A.

STYLE SEARCH IN THE ARCHITECTURE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CONTEMPORARY BELARUS

The search of style in Belarusian architecture of 1980es was parallel to the process of active involvement of the society to the newest data flow and was supported by the diversity of investment. At the same time very important style-formation-tendency was formed also on the basics of the appeal to the manner of historic Belarusian architecture. In 1980-1990es the tendency of convergence of creative searches of Belarusian architects with the tendencies of world architecture just was outlined and to the beginning of 2000es the prevalence of tendency connected with the detection of technical basics of building was promoted by the stability of social and political and economic process and also the urge towards the support of innovating activity in building industry. Retrospective tendency yielding active positions in formation of public important objects is still in demand in utilitarian architecture oriented to the usage of previous experience, calculation of local factors and in especially emotional area of tourist or recreation content.

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Khachatriants . . .
**SOCIAL AND SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF
 ARCHITECTURAL SITES**

In the article the theoretical questions of social-spatial organization of the architect design subjects are considered. In human habitat social-ecological, social-interactive and social-functional ways of zoning are separated which inseparably connected with each other and social-interactive zoning has a high priority.

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1942-1946

(1882-1951).

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XII - XVIII .;
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1947 .
424 18.09.1947 .), 1957 .,
(28

1. , .4, on. 12, . .9, .198
2. , .68,13
3. , .68, .1196
4. , .68, .113, .154 .
5. , .8, .113, .84
6. , .4, .61, . .451
7. .45932.
8. .25, .1, . .137.
9. .25,137. .15
10. .25.0137, .17
11. .25.0137, .18
12. , .68, .152, .78
13. /
14. , 1976. - .233.
14. .149, .1, . .67

Chernatov V.

1. LANGBARD AND HIS THEORETICAL VIEWS

The article dedicated to the theoretical views of outstanding Soviet architect, Honored Art Worker of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic Professor Iosif Grigorievich Langbard (1882-1951).

Theoretical views of this famous architect covered a wide range of different professional matters from general problems connected with the process of restoration of the war-revenged towns of Byelorussia during the Great Patriotic War to preserving historical and cultural heritage and architectural traditions of the Republic/ The contribution of LG. Landbard to the theory of socialist culture of Byelorussia can't be overestimated. The article helps to estimate the talent of this person in a new light, to estimate his contribution to Byelorussian culture and his work wai fully devoted to the service to Byelorussian culture

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« 28 2006 . 293

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» [6], (8),

- 15-20% [7].

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[7], 5-7 » [9, .8].
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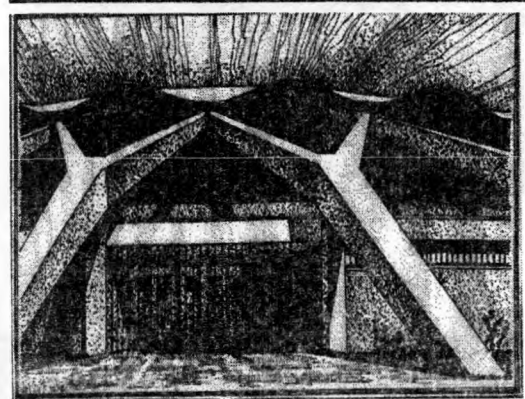
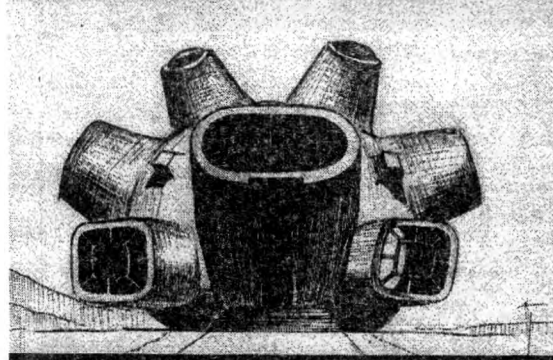
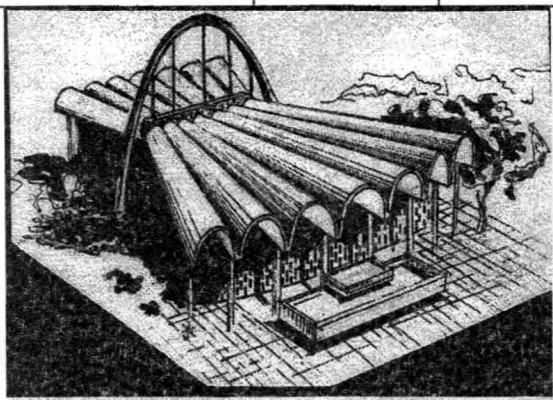
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Chirikov . . .

TECTONIC IN ESTHETIC-EMOTHIONAL PERCEPTION OF ARCHITECTURE

This article is devoted to the problem of person perception. It's research interaction of architectural and design elements of material construction and the problems are appeared at their artistic and esthetics understanding.

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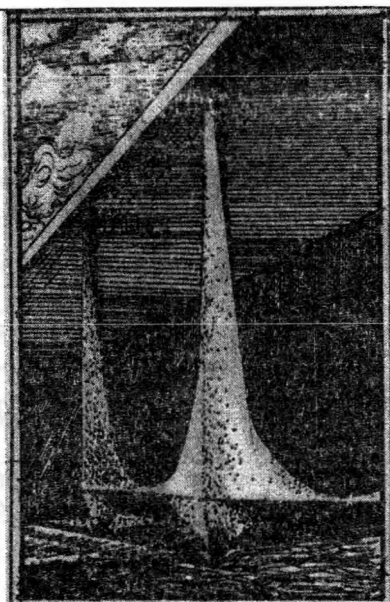


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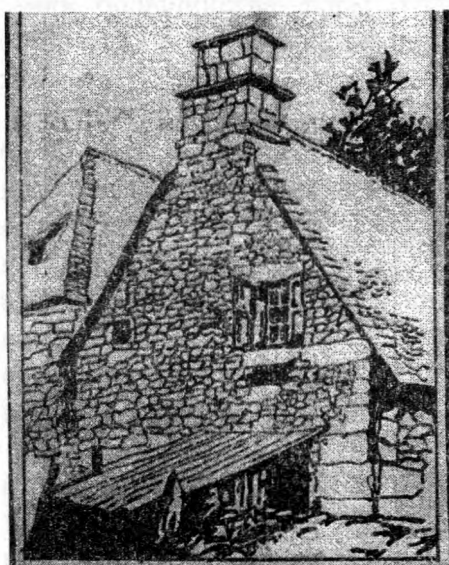
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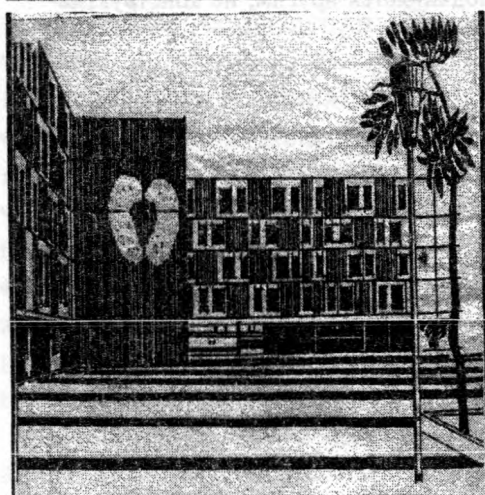
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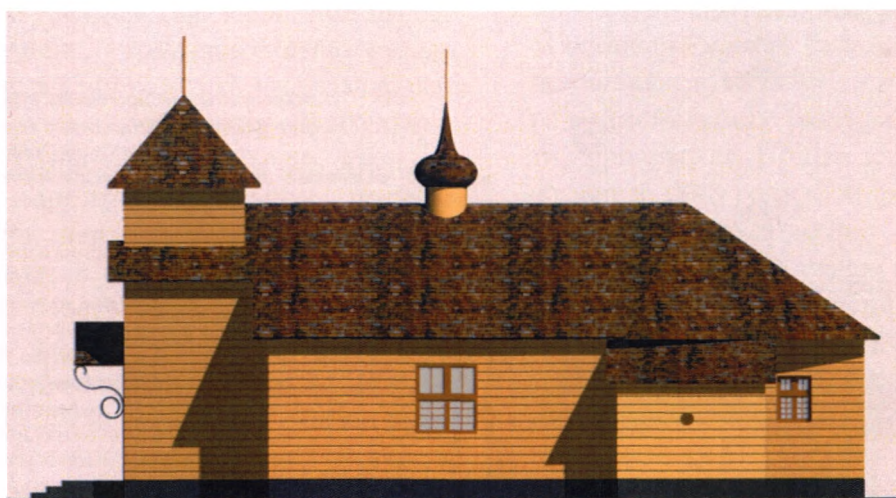
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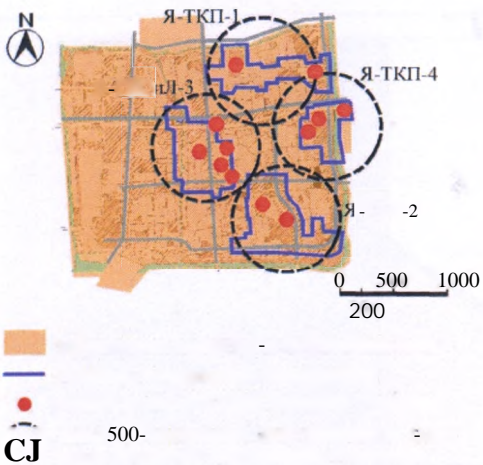
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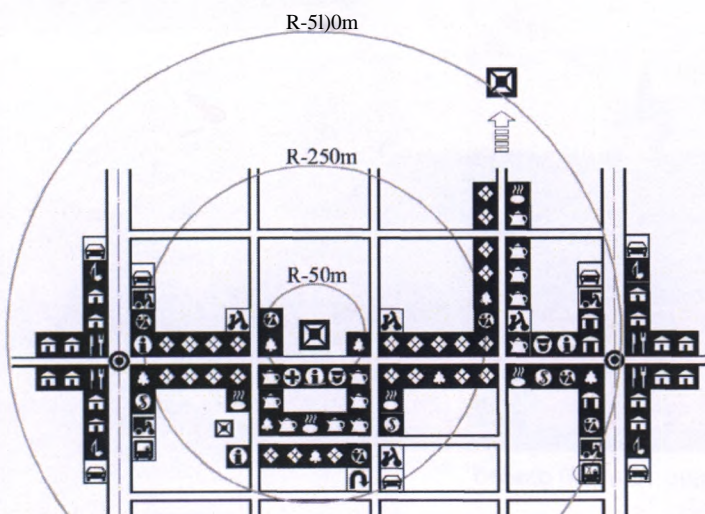
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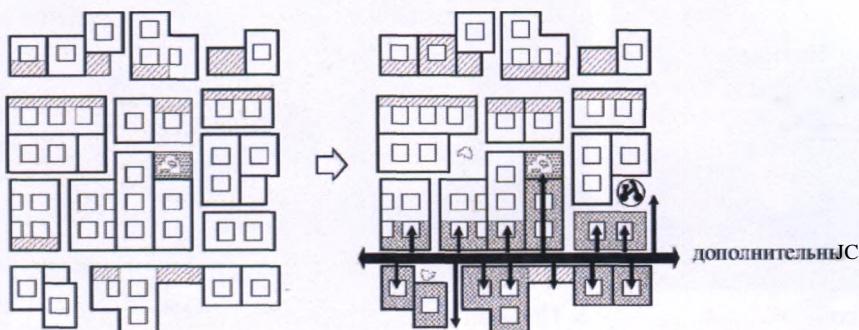
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- Yasinsky M.N.**
THE ROOTS OF ARCHITECTURE OF
UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S HOUSES IN GALICIA.
The pre-condition and the conformity of the occurrence of monoethnic culture-educational clubs of Galicia 1891-1914 was demonstrated on the examples of the architecture of Ukrainian Folk Houses.

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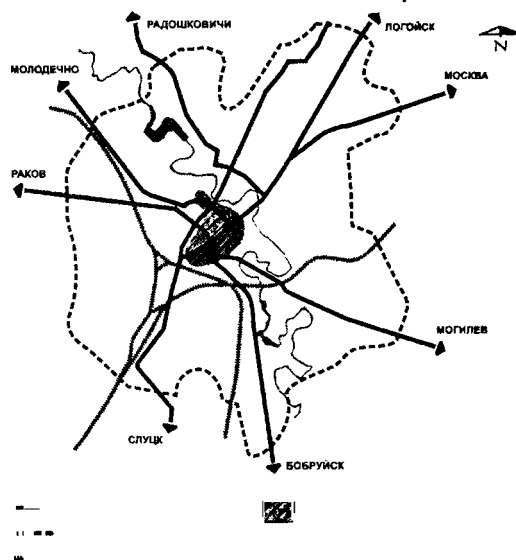
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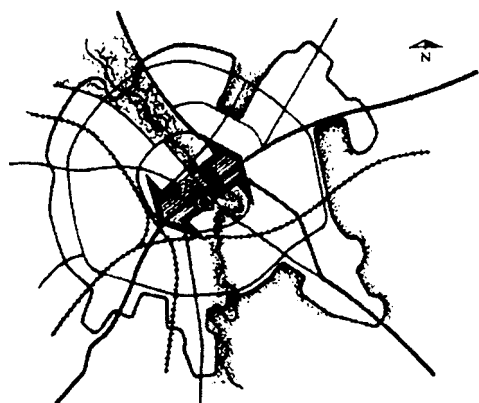
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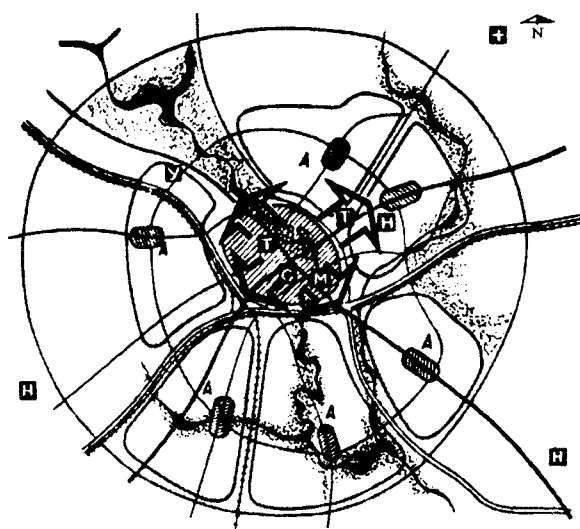


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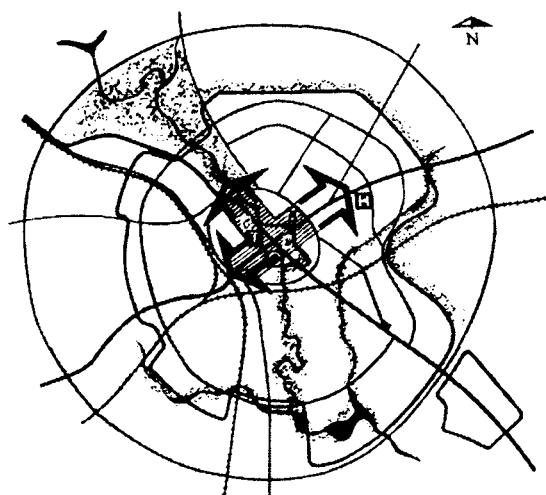


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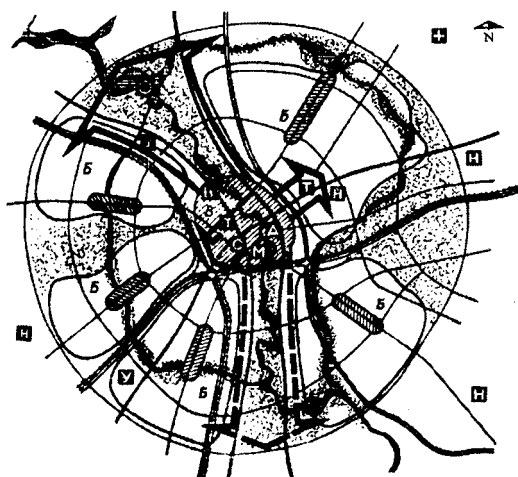
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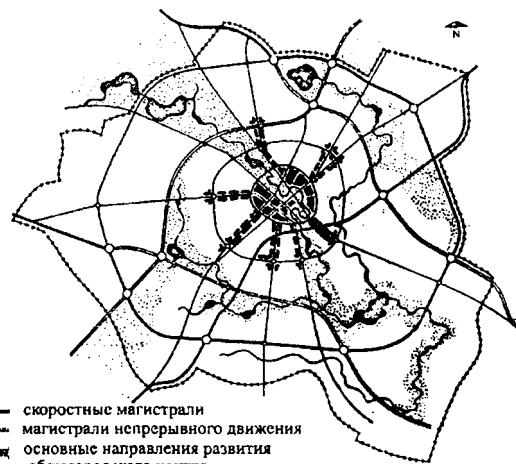
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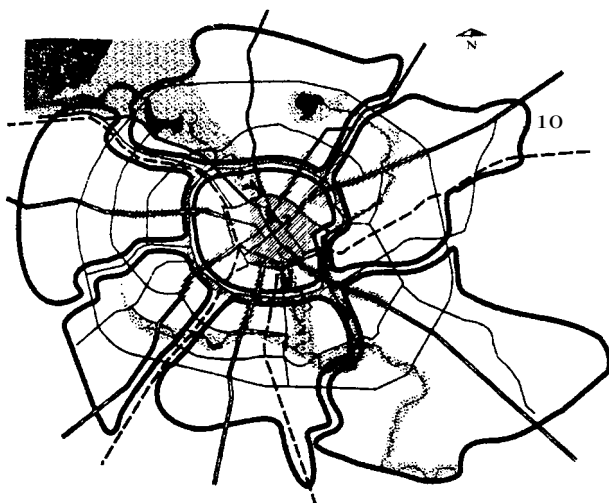
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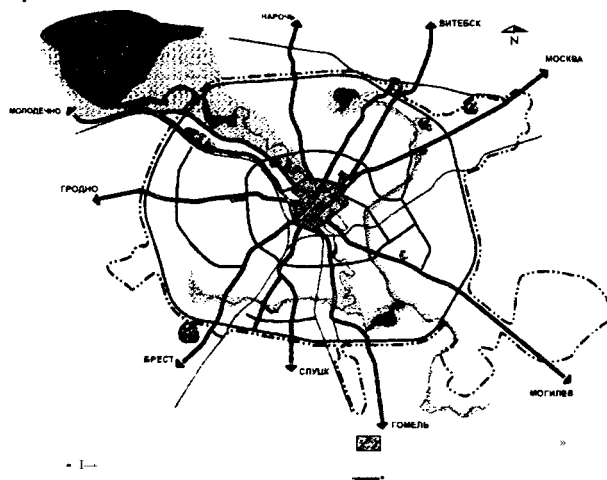
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Vashkevich V.V.

**LOOK CASE STUDY OF URBAN MODELS
OF THE CITY (BY EXAMPLE OF MINSK)**

In the article the planning models of Minsk Master Plans post war period are compared. Implementation of master plans basic proposals on streets' and city's center development is reviewed.

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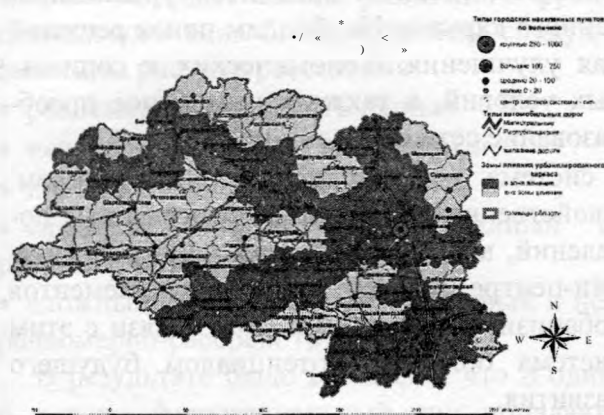
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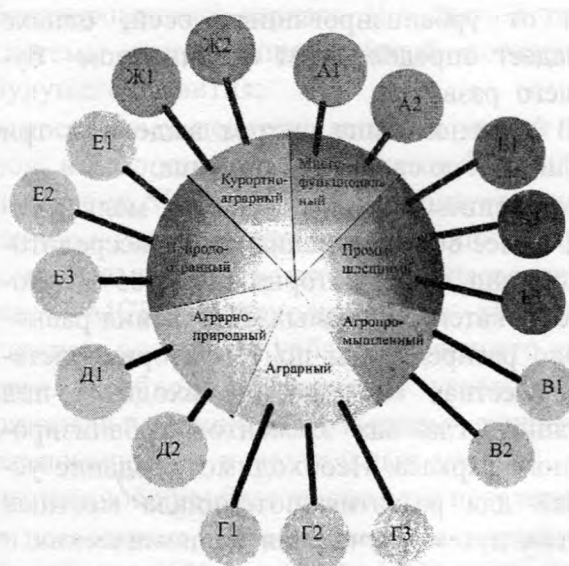
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- Investigated question is a part of the regional planning. regional planning is theory and practice for most rational to order settlements, manufacturing firms and communications chains.*
- Regional planning studies and projects settlement network. settlement networks are whole settlements, settlement networks consist of levels: national level, regional level and local level.*
- Major aim of the investigation is to display, evaluate and systematize of progress trends settlement networks on territory the Republic of Belarus in 19-20 century.*
- Territorial planning has characteristic properties. The republic of belarus has developed network urban and rural settlements. Urbanization makes up 72 percent. 65 percent rurales have less than 100 people.*
- The results of this investigation can be thorough knowledge real current state settlements. Typology local settlement networks can be used for analysis, forming and development settlement networks. This guarantees an advanced stage of development all regions and settlements.*
- As a result plans efficient to use of natural resources, labour resources and territorial resources. Project of local settlement networks helps to make good use capital investments.*

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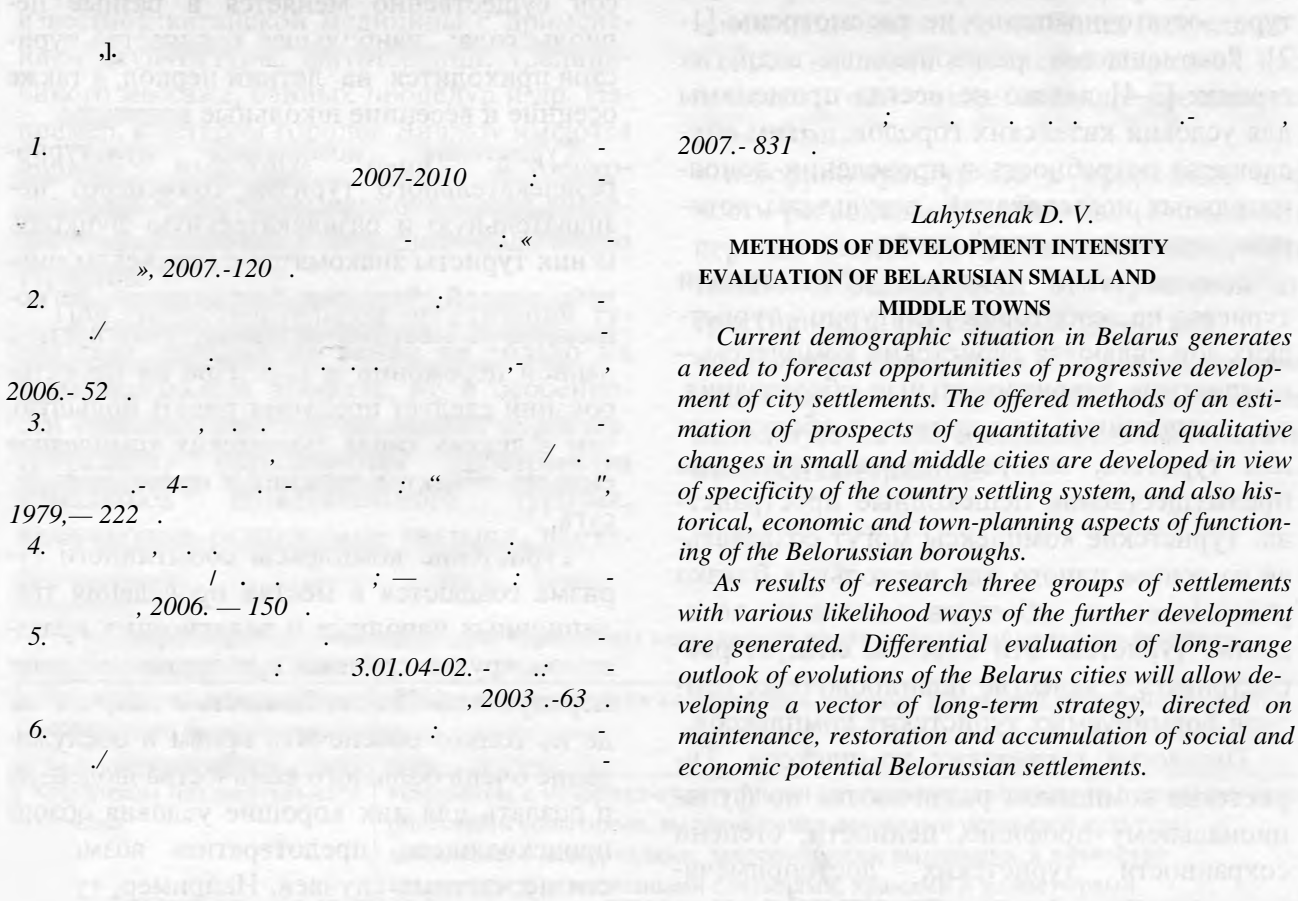
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Lahytsenak D. V.

METHODS OF DEVELOPMENT INTENSITY EVALUATION OF BELARUSIAN SMALL AND MIDDLE TOWNS

Current demographic situation in Belarus generates a need to forecast opportunities of progressive development of city settlements. The offered methods of an estimation of prospects of quantitative and qualitative changes in small and middle cities are developed in view of specificity of the country settling system, and also historical, economic and town-planning aspects of functioning of the Belorussian boroughs.

As results of research three groups of settlements with various likelihood ways of the further development are generated. Differential evaluation of long-range outlook of evolutions of the Belarus cities will allow developing a vector of long-term strategy, directed on maintenance, restoration and accumulation of social and economic potential Belorussian settlements.

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- Lu Kai**
TYPES AND FEATURES OF ORGANIZATION
TOURIST COMPLEXES IN CITIES OF SOUTH-
EASTERN CHINA
The methodical regulations of formation and development of tourist complex in Chinese south-eastern cities with wealthy historical heritage were studied. Characteristic types and subtypes of tourist complexes were determined. The proposals in accordance with the arrangement of tourist service objects and the formation of tourist street were developed.

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3. Angotti, . *Metropolis 2000: planning, poverty and politics* / T. Angotti. - NY: Routledge, 1993. - 276 p.
4. Deatley, T. *Green urbanism: Learning from European cities* / T. Deatley. - Washington, DC.: Island press, 2000. - 491 p.
5. , P. M. : , / . . . - : , 1996. - 176 .
6. Ackermann, . *Geschossbauten für gewerbe und Industrie* / K. Ackermann. - Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags - Anstalt, 1993. — 245 p.
7. Mumford, L. *A Modest Man's enduring contributions to urban and regional planning* / L. Mumford // *ALA Journal*. — 1976. — # December. — P. 19—22.
8. *Evolutionary patterns of local industrial system: towards a cognitive approach to industrial district* / edit, by F. Belussi and G. Gottardi. - Aldershot. Brookfield. USA: Ashgate, 2000. — 194 p.

Morozova Y.

INDUSTRIAL AREAS FORMATION AS AN OBJECT OF CITY PLANNING

The article describes the historical process of industrial area formation in urban space. The industrial object's patterns of location, attitudes and relations with the surroundings, industrial infrastructures are determined with the focus on historical development.

As a result, it is found up the common conformities of this process in different countries.

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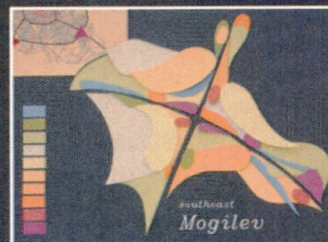
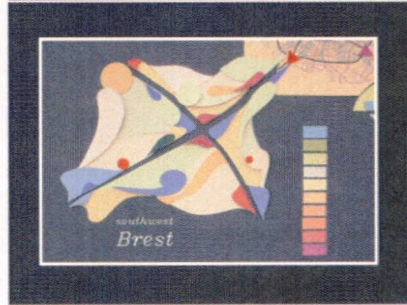
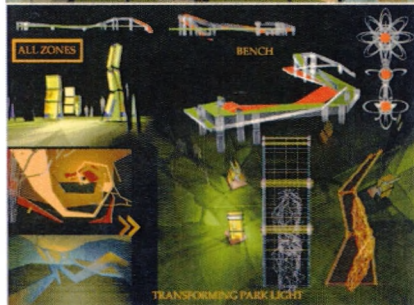
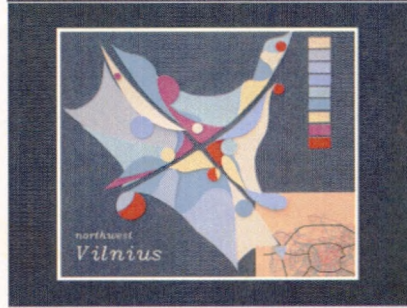
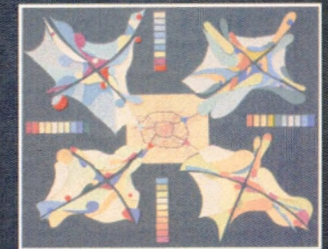
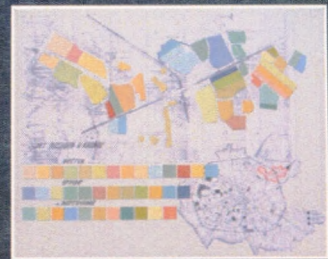
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Habibzade Homed

**DIFFERENTIATION OF CONDITIONS OF
TOWN-PLANNING DEVELOPMENT
OF THE CITIES OF TEHERAN (IRAN)**

Teheran borrows the extensive area - 1500 km². In the north it borders on spurs of Elbrus which separate it from Caspian sea, and in the south the saline desert approaches to city. Special landscape and nature condi-

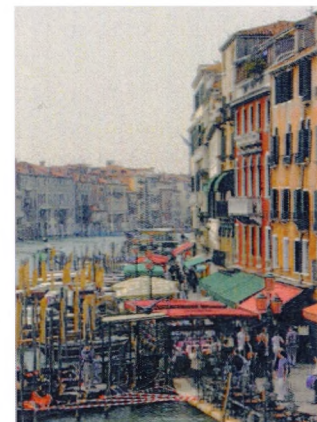
tions, and also stages of historical development of city have predetermined differentiation of approaches to re-construction of city space. In clause on an example of transformation northern 'montage' (large administrative-planning area) town-planning receptions of an individual approach to perfection of a fragment of city space are shown.



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IS IT NECESSARY PRESERVE TRADITIONS BY PREPARATION OF ARCHITECTS?

The Architectural school of Belarus exists more than half a century. For this time varied and many respects methods of training, the form of the organization of educational process, the attitude of teachers and students to process of knowledge were changed and improved. Problems of present time are stated on the basis of generalization of opinions of students and teachers of architectural faculty BNTU. These problems basically are connected with loss of an opportunity of individual work with students because of the big numerical set of entrants and rather constrained material resources.

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Nitievsкая . . . ROOF GARDENS

(THE HISTORY AND THE PRESENT)

This article is devoted to problems of the roof gardens. It shows the history of the creation and using the artificial foundations for gardens through the years, from Babylonian gardens to modern exploited roofs.

The theoretical problems of interrelation between the landscape design and architecture, between vivid plants and "dead" building structures created by people are closely connected with many practical aspects of urban ecology and modern architectural creative activities.

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M.B.

At the beginning of the 21st Century there is a need for new approaches to planning and reconstructing parks' territories in the big cities. This necessity to set new principles and approaches is driven by changes in social, economic, urban and ecological conditions. The options of increasing recreation attractiveness of existing and newly designed parks' territories are elaborated.

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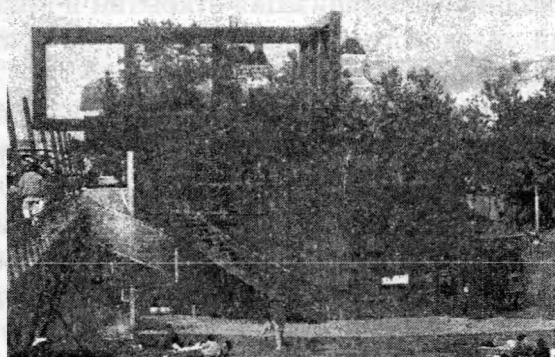
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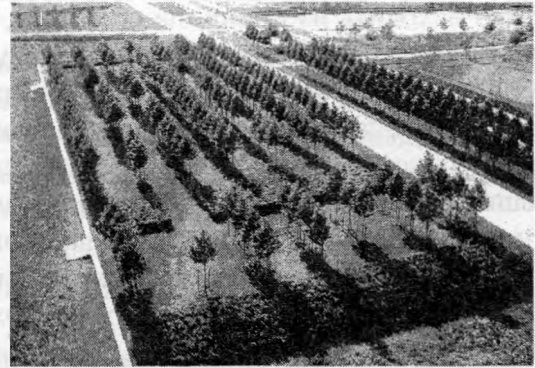
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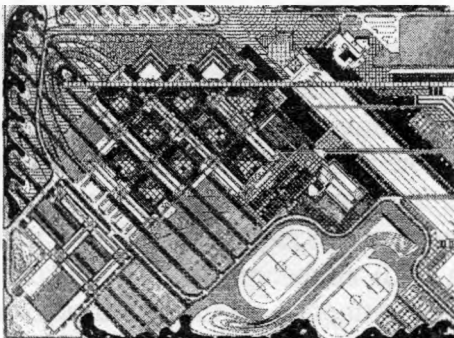
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 «Topos»; - www.sardener.ru

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Amir Soltani Rachim
PLANING ORGANIZATION OF PLACES OF
STAY AGED PEOPLE IN TBE DAY TIME
IN IRAN

The basic orientation which forms the current environment of aged people is not isolating them from the society and placing into special institutions, but it is the creation of conditions for supporting their social position, saving family and native places relations. The current system of aged people care is not still able to provide them with the required level of service taking into account the attentive relation to older people in Iranian families. As a result the necessity to develop new courses of aged people adaptation to new life conditions has appeared. One of the solutions for Iran is formation of stay aged people in the day time which is saving them their places of residence, relatives and neighbors, receiving the ability of social communication, feasible labor activity and passing of medical and physiological procedures.

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Sannikova O.F.
THE USE OF THE CO-OPERATION PRINCIPLE
IN BUILDING OF THE AGRICULTURAL
SETTLEMENTS IN BELARUS.

The article considers the public service objects as a complex in agrarian settlements of Belarus. It is proposed the scientific approaches to its town-planning and typolog)' organization. The social-functional requirements to location of establishments are determined in the territory of settlements; the typological jêatures of buildings are revealed and the offers of their designing and reorganization as cooperation objects are given.

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Fanach Siar Farroch
**THE PLANNING STRUCTURE OF THE
 RECREATION OBJECTS IN THE PLACES OF
 LIVING OF YOUTH IN IRAN**

The principals of forming the architectural recreation zones for the youth in Iran nowadays are not completed, because for a long time it was prevented by the religious ground. In our days this problem received the attention from the Iran citizens, who ask for the reorganization of the recreation zones. The government is interested in this question as well, because building and development of the entertainment sphere can appear to be one of the possibilities to attract the tourists. Now recreation of the youth in Iran on any level of its organization is formed according to the demands, for which the activation of the architectural facilities is necessary. At the same time entertainment part of recreation activity of the youth is transforming from the health function to the number one priority requirements. The development of environment which will provide the effective realization of educative-informative and cultural programs in the places of residence of youth is needed.

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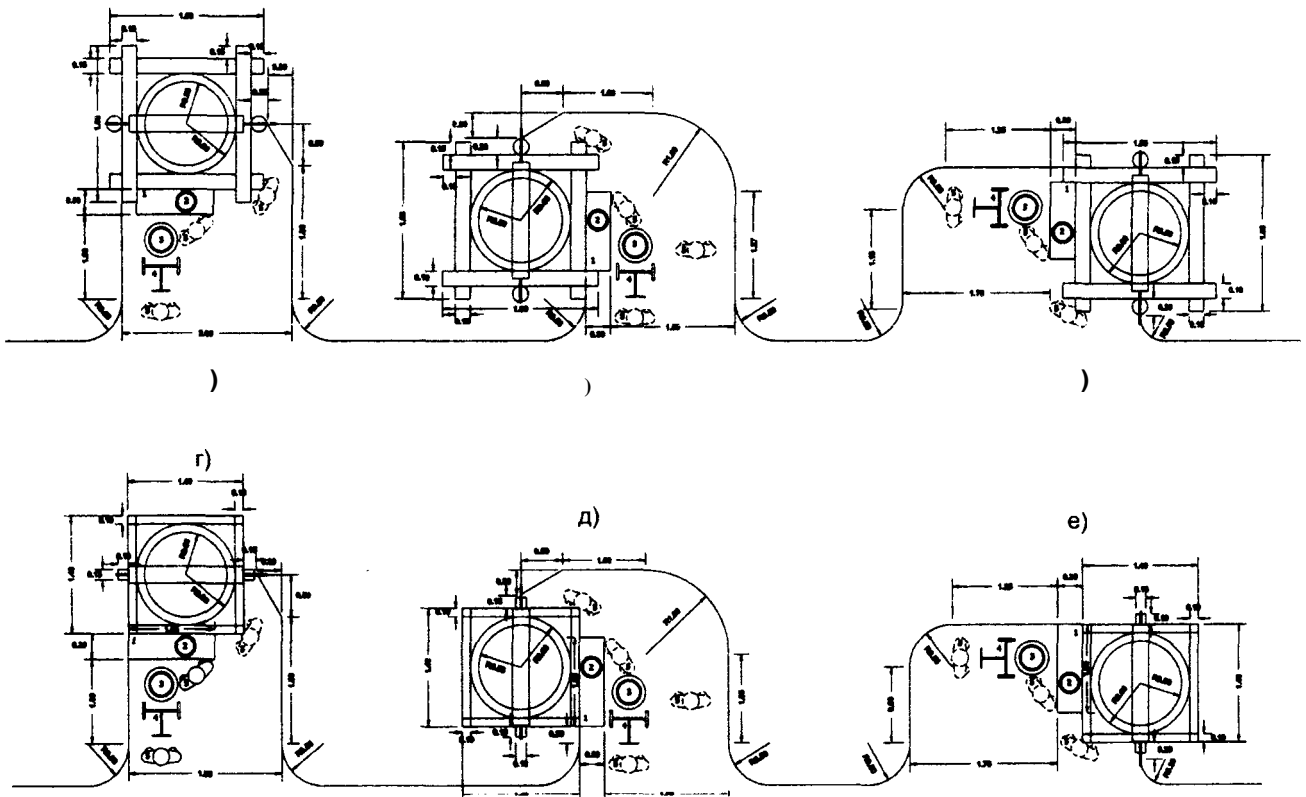
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Drugomilov R.A.

**ELL AS AN ARCHITECTURAL
ORGANISATION FORM OF MOGILEV REGION
COUNTRY-SIDE (TECHNOLOGY AND
AESTHETICS)**

A range of wells was inspected in rural settlements of Mogilev region (north-eastern area mainly), the typology of well's ground parts in country-side was worked out, the most optimum types of wells were chosen, the variants of organization of well ground were worked out.



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